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Boſton-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 27, 1772.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, vid pa. 633. V°. 3
Pleaſe to inſert the following.

To the PEOPLE of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Salus Populi ſuprema Lex. LOCKE.

THE *Public Good* is the end of all government, and the ſupreme law in all nations and ſocieties of mankind. This is the law of nature, and of God; therefore never can be repealed nor made void by any human authority; and every one who acts contrary to it is a traitor, a rebel againſt Heaven, and an enemy to his fellow-men. Traitors and rebels of this ſort, are numerous in every country, always ready to uſurp the rights of mankind, and tyrannize over them; and the utmoſt vigilance of the wiſe and good, is hardly ſufficient to guard againſt the inroads of theſe public enemies. This all ages have experienced; and this we experience in our own land at the preſent day.

True liberty, which all people have a right to, is to be governed by laws made by themſelves, or ſuch as they have conſented to; tyranny and ſlavery is to be ruled by laws which they did not make nor conſent to. Let this fundamental maxim of liberty, founded in reaſon and nature, be applied to the preſent diſpute between Great-Britain and the ◊Colonies, and it will appear as clear as the ſun, that no◊ laws made by the Britiſh parliament can bind the Coloniſts, unleſs they approve of them. This doctrine, which no man of common ſenſe will deny, demonſtrates that the acts of the Britiſh parliament are not laws◊in America; are no more binding upon the people here than the laws of Rome; and to ſay the contrary, is to ſay that we are ſlaves. For the eſſence of liberty is to be ſubject only to laws made by ourſelves; and being ſubject to laws◊made by any other people, is the eſſence of ſlavery. This great and fundamental doctrine of liberty has been maintained by the brighteſt ſages of the law, and moſt illuſtrious ſtateſmen that ever lighted up the world and bleſſed mankind; particularly by that celebrated Patriot Mr. LOCKE, of immortal and bleſſed memory; whoſe admirable treatiſe of civil government, which contains the principles of true policy, ought to be read by every man who regards his liberty, or the welfare of his country. Agreeable to the ſentiments of this great man, ◊ſubjecting the Americans to be taxed‖ and controuled by the Britiſh parliament, is tyranny, and reduces them to ſlaves; and her uſing *force*, ſending fleets and armies here to enforce her laws, is putting herſelf into a *ſtate of war* with them; thereby ſhe *diſſolves* the bonds of union, and leaves them in a ſtate of nature— This is true *Lockean* doctrine, and it is *truth itſelf*.—— All the arguments made uſe of to maintain the right of parliament to tax¶the Colonies, will vaniſh in a moment, when we conſider that the parliament receives all its power from the common people; for who will be ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that the freeholders in Britain have a right to make laws for the freeholders in America? The ſubjects in the two countries are upon a perfect level, with equal rights, and in every reſpect equally free. If it was otherwiſe, one would be maſters, and the other ſlaves; and it is the heighth of abſurdity and nonſenſe, to talk of the Britiſh parliament as being "the ſupreme legiſlature", having◊a right to "bind the Colonies, and exerciſe legiſlative authority over them." She never had any ſuch power or right, nor never can have: It is contrary to the law of nature, the principles of reaſon and common ſenſe. Our ſubjection to the parliament of Britain, cannot conſiſt with the leaſt ſhadow of liberty; and if we are bound by her laws◊, we are to all intents and purpoſes abſolute ſlaves to the people of Great Britain.

Come then fellow-ſubjects, and fellow-chriſtians, let us *reaſon* together. God, and nature, has made us free, and placed us on a level; don't let us impiouſly uſurp the gifts of our common parent, and violate the laws of Heaven, by deſtroying that *liberty* which is the baſis of human happineſs. No nation in the univerſe, that we have any knowledge of, has ſuch a glorious proſpect as the Engliſh; our only danger is, a diſunion; if this takes place, Britain muſt fall; but America will be independent; her ſituation, vaſt extent of territory, and natural advantages for independency, wealth and power, aſſure her freedom. Let none be deluded with this abſurd *miniſterial* doctrine, "that a ſupreme power over the whole nation muſt be in the Britiſh parliament, and the nation cannot be governed without it"; this is the product of weak or wicked heads, and tends to the diſunion and deſtruction of the common wealth. The true plan of government which reaſon and the experience of nations points out for the Britiſh empire, is, to let the ſeveral parliaments in Britain and America be (as they naturally are) free and independent of each other, as the parliaments are in Holland. And as the King is the centre of union, & one third of the whole legiſlature, the various parts of the great body politic will be united in him; he will be the ſpring and ſoul of the union, to guide and regulate the grand political machine. Common intereſt (the great and only bond of ſociety) will cement the various members, invigorate the whole body and perpetuate the union. This will hold every joint and member in its proper place, and while all find themſelves free, a noble ambition will ſtimulate every one to contribute to the happineſs and glory of the whole empire—peace and harmony will reign through her vaſt dominions; while diſcord, jealouſy and envy, the bane of nations, will be heard no more. Thus Britain may be free and happy, rich and glorious to the lateſt period of time! And ſo vaſt are the treaſures of national wealth and power which ſhe may receive from this great continent, imagination can hardly ſet bounds to her future ſplendor! George may be the greateſt monarch, and his dominions the moſt auguſt empire, ever formed by the ſons of men!

The plan of government here exhibited, is the only path of ſafety for the nation; if ſhe departs from it, a diſunion between Britain and America, and a diſſolution of the empire will be the inevitable conſequence. Both theſe are as plain as the high road at noon day. Therefore it is hoped the Britiſh miniſtry & parliament, will no more inſult human underſtanding with vain pretenſions of ſuperiority◊over the Americans. Theſe colonies never made any agreement *with* nor acknowledged any dependence *upon* the parliament of Great Britain—nor *never* will. Their contract¶was with the King, and *none elſe*. Him they acknowledge as their lawful ſovereign, and are willing to bear a juſt proportion of the charge in ſupporting his dignity and that of the nation; but of this proportion and how to collect it, *they will be the judge*.— Without this privilege they would be ſlaves, deſtitute of every ray of freedom; *and ſlaves they will not be*.

Let all, who would tax¶the Americans, conſider and weigh well the following conſiderations. The (1) number of people in Britiſh America, according to their increaſe in years paſt, will in a little more than twenty years, be equal to thoſe in Great-Britain. In fifty years they will be double; and in a century from the preſent time, the Americans will amount to ſixty millions! Can any one imagine this vaſt country, with ſuch a multitude of people, will long be in ſlaviſh ſubjection to Britain? He may as well ſuppoſe ſhe will govern the whole univerſe.—

The inſults and oppreſſions the Americans have ſuffered has been a ſchool of political wiſdom, and have taught them many important leſſons. They now ſee that by one ſtroke of policy, they can form an independent ſtate, ſecure from invaſion of enemies—this, they can do immediately if they pleaſe. 'Tis only forming a *ſtates general*, choſen by all the provinces, and offering a free trade to all nations in Europe, and the thing is compleated.——Let the ſons of Britain hear this with profound attention—let them NOW hearken to reaſon, and follow the dictates of WISDOM.

I cannot forbear reflecting upon the kind and remarkable diſpenſations of Providence in favour of theſe colonies from their firſt ſettlement. The *Savages* were not permitted to make war againſt them, until they had made ſuch progreſs as rendered them invincible to their enemies. When France had plotted their deſtruction in 1746, and ſent a ſtrong fleet and army to effect it, Heaven ſmil'd upon New-England, ſent peſtilence, and raging ſtorms, to ſweep off thoſe who were meditating her ruin.—Again we ſee the propitious hand of Providence, the enemies of the nation, have long been wiſhing to enſlave the Americans, but they were not ſuffered openly to attempt it, until the colonies were too firmly rooted to be ſhaken, and now, truſting in their Almighty Guardian, they can and will defy the efforts of all their foes—and may ſoon expect to ſee them overwhelm'd with ſhame, if not with ruin. The infidel, and the impious, may laugh at theſe obſervations, but *who ſo is WISE, and will obſerve theſe Things, they ſhall underſtand the loving kindneſs of the Lord.*

AMERICA SOLON.

To the PUBLIC.

Fellow-Countrymen and Citizens,

THERE is nothing ſo much neglected in this land, as the art of war; an art that demands your moſt ſerious attention, and ſhould be carefully nouriſhed and cheriſhed by you; for as you grow in numbers and affluence, the eyes of your jealous enemies will be more and more intenſely fixed on you, and this land of peace and plenty, may ſooner than you are aware, become another aceldema the field of blood. Be wiſe in time; take time by the fore top for ſhe is bald behind, is a maxim at all times worthy of your attention. That great officer of the age, his Pruſſian majeſty, in his military inſtructions to the generals of his army, expreſſes himſelf thus, "The entire proſperity of every ſtate reſts upon the diſcipline of its army." And again, "I flatter myſelf, therefore, that all my generals, being convinced of the neceſſity and advantage of diſcipline, will do their utmoſt to preſerve it, by keeping our troops in conſtant exerciſe, as well in time of war as in time of peace." The ancient Romans, by their excellent diſcipline, triumphed over the ſtrength, cunning and numbers of barbarous nations, and ſubdued the then known world.—And if hiſtory be conſulted, it will appear, that wherever a ſtate has been careful to cultivate and encourage military diſcipline, that ſtate has been revered and often courted by thoſe around them, while thoſe who have neglected it, have been deſpiſed and inſulted.—And is it not truly matter of lamentation, that the once flouriſhing militia of this province, is at this day ſunk almoſt into obſcurity, and who ſeems to be alarmed at it? And from the fate which two bills have had, which were calculated to remove ſome great neglects that too much prevailed among the officers of the militia, which I am informed not long ſince paſſed two auguſt houſes; and from the great coolneſs with which ſome of the moſt active officers of the militia have lately been treated, one is almoſt led to doubt whether there really is a deſire in all to revive a military ſpirit in this land; or whether it would not be more agreeable to ſome to have it quite extinct? But tell it not in France, publiſh it not in Spain, leſt Gallic powers rejoice.——

My Countrymen, by almoſt every veſſel from Great-Britain, we are more or leſs informed of the warlike preparations which are making among the European nations. Every ſound of war rouſes me; and being fully convinced of the great importance of military diſcipline, and that the ſafety of this country, under Heaven, depends upon it, I have ſeveral times been ſtriving to rouſe from the lethargy into which we ſeem to have fallen on this regard; whether I have been in the leaſt ſucceſsful or not, I cannot tell; yet while I ſee neglect ſtill too prevalent in ſo important a matter, I cannot hold my peace, or be ſtill, untill I ſee my native country in a more ſafe condition. My countrymen, the charms of America are now ſpreading far and wide; her breaſts are now faſhioned, and ſhe appears fair and delicate in the eyes of the European powers. France has long had a vehement paſſion for the full enjoyment of her, and had formed her plan to effect it; Spain's mouth alſo waters to partake of this delicacy: Others, doubtleſs, long to enjoy a part of her; and all envy thoſe that now enjoy her. And altho' France has hitherto been defeated, yet it cannot be ſuppoſed that the paſſion is loſt: Like one captivated with love, one rebuff will not diſhearten, but, if any thing, increaſe the flame; and every opportunity will be watched to obtain the charming object.——So France only waits the fair opportunity to accompliſh her deſire.—How anxious then ought every one to feel, who has a true regard for this delicate fair, when they ſee her almoſt without gates or bars, guard or armour; and on every ſide expoſed to thoſe who long to raviſh her. Rouſe up then, my countrymen; learn the uſe of arms: Take Switzerland for your example, whoſe inhabitants are all ſoldiers; and the ſweets which the cantons have reaped therefrom, has fully recompenced them for their trouble. For although ſituated among the turbulent powers of Europe, none dares to moleſt them; and having peace and tranquility at home, they fight for their neighbours. What a happy condition would America be in, were her militia equal to that of Switzerland? And my friends, why is it not ſo? The inhabitants of America are not a whit behind the inhabitants of Switzerland, or any other ſtate on earth, either in courage, ſtrength or genius. Nothing is wanting but diſcipline, for ſays the great officer whom I before mentioned, "men are not ſoldiers, until they are diſciplined." And my countrymen, if one's curioſity ſhould happen to lead to the parade on a training day, what does he generally ſee, as to regimental muſters? They are almoſt wholly laid aſide; and how is it with reſpect to ſingle companies? Will he ſee the officers knowing, vigilant, alert, carefully inſtructing the ſoldiery in the manual exerciſe, various and uſeful evolutions, marchings, turnings, wheelings, different firings, defending parapets, bridges, ſtreets, defiles, &c. various forms of attack, retreat, and the like; all of which are abſolutely neceſſary as occaſion may require in action. Inſtead of this it is a wonder if he ſhould ſee more than the manual attempted, and that in ſuch a manner as perhaps would give him pain; and he would confeſs, ſhould you aſk his opinion, that the ſoldiery came out of the field nearly as ignorant as they went in: If this be the caſe, do not this people reſt upon a bruiſed reed?—The art of war is very extenſive, and is, as the Chevalier Folard expreſſes it, "a trade for the ignorant, and a ſcience for men of genius." It is the exertion of the latter, which ſeems to be the moſt wanted at this day, in this land; able officers do not abound, altho' I am confident that numbers might be formed, and excelling one's alſo, if they would turn their minds to the ſubject. To ſtir up ſuch, I beg leave through the channel of this valuable paper, with all due defference, to lay before them, tho' in a very imperfect manner, part of the character of a great officer. This maſter workman ſees the whole ſervice in one comprehenſive view; he ſees what number of troops will be neceſſary for the campaign; he ſees what men are moſt ſuitable for the ſervice; he ſees the recruits new raiſed; he ſees them drill'd to diſcipline; he ſees them formed into companies and battalions; he ſees the encampment or encampments formed; he ſees what magazines will be neceſſary, and where they ought to be erected; he ſees what proviſions will be neceſſary, and how they muſt be furniſhed; he ſees what implements will be needful, which he will determine by the ſituation of the country; he ſees in what manner his baggage and proviſions are to be conveyed from place to place, whether by land or water; all of which is provided for. In marching into an enemy's country, he ſees what diſpoſition is neceſſary; he ſees what camps will be the moſt ſecure, and will make every poſſible advantage of rivers, ponds,

(1) vid number of inhabitants page 295–404 Vol. 1. & pa. 13. 227–639–978. Vol. 2. & pa. 161–704 Vol. 3. & in page Index Vol. 4, under numbers.

◊ see the declaratory act page 792. Vol. 1 ‖ vid molaſſes act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.
~~ see arrival of army &c pa. 253. Vol. 2. ¶ U & our Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. & vid in Index Vol. 3.

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moraſſes, or woods; and take the precautions neceſſary for ſecurity; he ſees what troops will be neceſſary to cover the magazines, convoys for detachments, &c. he ſees what guards will be neceſſary, and when he decamps, conſiders where his greateſt danger on the march will be; whether in front or rear; on right or left, and orders accordingly; he ſees how intelligence of the enemies ſituation and numbers muſt be obtained, &c. Having with the glance of the eye ſeen the field of battle, he makes his diſpoſitions accordingly; taking care to order each corps in ſuch a manner, as not to obſtruct or endanger, but ſupport each other: If the attack be obſtinate, he ſees how it muſt be ſupported; if he happens to be victorious, he ſees how he muſt improve his advantage; if he is defeated, he ſees how he muſt ſecure his retreat: If he has a river in his rear, he will in time ſecure a ſafe paſſage, if poſſible, by erecting batteries on the oppoſite ſide, and improving every defile that he can poſſeſs himſelf of in the rear. Indeed the art of war may be ſaid to be without brink or bottom; a prudent general will revolve in his mind every ſituation into which it is poſſible he may chance to fall, and think of a remedy, or how to deal with an enemy in the like circumſtances.—And now ye bright Geniuſes, for many ſuch I truſt there are among this people: Here my worthy friends, you may improve your noble talents in the moſt ſublime art in the world—an art that is ſtudied by the greateſt monarchs on earth, and fame ſounds their names through the world. By contemplating on this art, you will find pleaſure and ſatiſfaction to yourſelves; and at the ſame time, you will lay the foundation for the moſt important ſervices to your country. You may perhaps, ſooner or later, be called to take the command of thouſands of your brave countrymen, and conduct them in the bloody field, when your and their all may lie at ſtake: Some ſuch commanders there muſt be, ("for an army without officers, is like a body without a ſoul",) and their duty ought not to be neglected untill that may commence.——And as many of you excel in fine accompliſhments, let me intreat you now to lay the foundation of this additional uſefulneſs alſo.———Often paint an invaſion in your minds, and ſuppoſe if it ſhould be made either eaſtward, or weſtward, or northward, or ſouthward, and you were appointed to command againſt them, think how you would oppoſe them; conſider the ſituation of the country, where you might advance and attack them, where you muſt fight or retreat; where are important defiles, where batteries might ſoon be erected, that would ſorely annoy them; where you might harraſs them on their march, where are the beſt places for the paſſing the ſeveral rivers, in caſe you were forced to it; and how you would handle an enemy on that regard; when you are walking or journeying take a view of the different ſituations that happen to fall in your way, and then conſider, in what manner a body of troops could act to the beſt advantage, in every of theſe ſituations, whether ſtanding, advancing, or retreating: Should you ever be called to action, this will be no ſmall advantage to you; and for ſuch care and ſtudy, you will have the applauſe and thanks of thouſands. Perhaps I may hereafter ſay ſomething on the common detail of war.—

At preſent Adieu. A Military Countryman.

Vid pa. 31.

THE Public may be aſſured that the following Addreſs to THE QUEEN, *was incloſed in a Letter to a Gentleman in Boſton, from his Friend, a worthy Gentleman in the Country; who was requeſted by the Author, a young Lady in his Neighbourhood, to get it publiſhed and forwarded to London.*

To Meſſieurs EDES *and* GILL.

If you will be ſo kind as to inſert the following, you will much oblige your conſtant Reader, and humble Servant,

ELEUTHERINA

TO THE QUEEN.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS LADY.

WITH awful reſpect I look up to you as the greateſt perſonage in the empire, and in the world, one only excepted. And I truſt in your native and royal candour you will forgive this preſumption, when I have told you that, after devout ſupplication to Heaven for direction, I could think of nothing that I could do to ſave my country from ruin, better than to addreſs your ſacred perſon as the chief patroneſs of liberty and protectreſs of the oppreſſed. But for my audacity I have this excuſe:—I am your daughter—one of your beloved and dutiful American children. This honorable relation is our pride & our glory. In behalf of my ſiſters and brethren, I approach, with filial reverence, and proſtrate my ſelf at your feet.

When his majeſty acceded to the imperial throne, we received him with the moſt cordial reſpect and affection, and with religious joy and thankſgiving, as an ineſtimable gift of heaven. Never was there a more beloved prince: never was there more loyal ſubjects. He reigned in the heart of America. We were unanimouſly ready to hazard our lives for his perſon as well as illuſtrious family. And our daily united prayers for him, have aſcended as a memorial before the King of kings. Our hearts were very zealouſly attached to him, particularly, by a moſt noble declaration and promiſe from the throne, worthy of a Britiſh king, and ſimilar to that of a pious Monarch of Iſrael,—to reject from his favor and preſence, all the proud, the deceitful, the ſlanderers and all workers of iniquity; and to ſelect the faithful of the land to be his ſervants. But his ſuperiour wiſdom has not intirely defended him from being deceived by ſuch men. Which thoſe enemies of truth and liberty have, in ſome meaſure, effected by impudently calumniating the innocent Americans in the Royal preſence. Such falſe accuſers we muſt view and deteſt as traitors both to the king, and his faithful ſubjects. The ſucceſſors of the ſons of Zerujah have been too hard for him. By infernal ſtuff, under a ſhew of friendlineſs to government and the royal prerogative, they have proſecuted, with ſome ſucceſs, their ſcheme of enſlaving the nation. The righteous Lord of the univerſe hath permitted it to come to paſs, for the iniquity of his people, that the throne is environ'd by falſe and cruel men, ſo that it is ſhaken to the very foundation. The danger is become conſpicuous and alarming. The ſhake is propagated from the centre and is felt in the very extremes of this wide empire. We Americans feel much and various oppreſſion and injury, and are ſadly fearful of much more. Heaven avert the dire cataſtrophe!—the ruin of the nation and the king! But to you auguſt lady, under divine providence, we look for help,—to put away the wicked from before the king, that the throne may be eſtabliſhed by righteouſneſs. It is natural for children, in diſtreſs, to confide in a parent, eſpecially one of evidently ſingular goodneſs and ability. Our ardent love of your amiable perſon is not diminiſhed, but our admiration of your excellent virtue keeps us alive, our affection and eſteem ſtill glow in our breaſts and animate our hearts. When firſt you made your connection to the royal houſe of Britain (became the partner of the happineſs of our lawful ſovereign) joy ſparkled in our eyes, and the idea was pleaſing even to rapture, that a princeſs of ſo great virtue, ſo much the favorite of heaven, was become a neceſſary participant of our eſſential felicity. Your happineſs, madam, is intimately connected and coincident with ours; becauſe the glory of Britain depends on America. And it is really for your ſake, as well as our own, that we preſent this humble remonſtrance. Becauſe we ſincerely love your perſon and family, we therefore deſire to prevent the greateſt deſigned miſchief.—You are ſurrounded by the worſt enemies in the veſture of friends. If the indiſcrete management of public affairs ſhall continue much longer, Britain muſt inevitably fall;—and then—what muſt be the fate of your lovely charming infants—the deſire of your eyes, and the delight of your royal heart! Their preſent ſublimity muſt be followed by a proportionably grievous depreſſion: And ſo it is reſpecting the Britiſh nation once exalted even to the ſky. If ſhe ſinks, the weight and force will deduce her very low!—like a huge milſtone caſt into the depth of the ſea. God almighty grant that Americans (who are now fill'd with anxious concern for her) may not ſoon have occaſion, ſtanding afar off, to lament her diſmal fate,—Britain the great is fallen, is fallen: alas that great city! that greateſt and moſt reſpectable empire! how quick and dreadful her deſtruction. The danger is now extreme. The critical point is very near. This moſt intereſting reality is humbly mentioned as a motive to the ſpeedy exertion of your kindly ſweet influence to ſave us Americans, becauſe we cannot fall alone: Britain muſt be involved in our ruin. Therefore the preſent miniſterial policy in diſtreſſing and abuſing the coloniſts is conſummate folly. But it is worthy to be obſerved by all who wiſh the welfare of the parent ſtate, that we are not ſo much dependant on her as ſhe is on us. We are all (excepting a few contemptible tools, hirelings and ſeekers) ſtrenuous aſſertors of liberty. Our love to it is unconquerable. We have enjoy'd more of it than even the people of England, and are therefore more averſe to ſlavery. We are genuine deſcendants of thoſe reſolute lovers of freedom who emigrated from inhuman oppreſſors in England, & fought and found an aſylum in the American wilderneſs; which, with incredible patience and hardineſs, they ſubdued, in ſpite of frequent encounters of inſidious and bloody ſavages, and, from a natural affection to poſterity, planted civil and religious liberty. The plant lived, grew and flouriſhed, ſpread her pleaſant branches far and wide, and became abundantly fruitful. We have taſted and lived on the delicious fruit. And ſhall we ſurrender to invidious uſurpers and rapacious vultures, our vineyard the fair inheritance of our fathers, which the Lord hath ſo ſignally bleſſed in our hands? ſhall we conſent to be driven out of this paradiſe?—or to have it made a den of robbers, ſerpents, harpies, demons, tyrants, ſlaves? God forbid. It would be greatly diſpleaſing to our Creator who formed us free, and to our Redeemer who hath expreſly commanded us to ſtand faſt in our liberty. We are determined to be faithfully obedient to this divine requiſition. In this our duty we expect much difficulty and diſtreſs, if your majeſty cannot be an inſtrument in the hand of God to prevent the horrible ſcene. We expect a reſiſtance even to a deluge of blood. We are prepar'd. We truſt in the Almighty protector that he will proſper us;—if not, his will be done: we ſhall fall glorioully. But our hearts are in anguiſh for our dear, dear poſterity the offspring of our own bowels. Our children are human fleſh, and Engliſh blood and Engliſh ſpirits; and, therefore, ought not, and, I hope in God, will not be in bondage to any mortal. How can we endure the proſpect that they ſhall be converted into beaſts, driven, beaten, trampled on by thoſe who are no better than they, neither have any more right to liberty,—by ſlaves! For every tyrant of whatever degree or denomination is a ſlave. To preſerve, from that infamy and compleat wretchedneſs, many millions of noble beings dignified with the Creators Image, we can reſign our life—an acceptable ſacrifice to him who is the author and ſupreme defender of liberty. We are ſure that our cauſe is the cauſe of God; and, if all human ſuccour ſhall fail us, we can, with the moſt reaſonable alacrity, appeal to the GREAT KING. In this cauſe even your American daughters are fir'd with a ſpirit of heroic patriotiſm, and, if it ſhall be neceſſary, will ſtand in array and ruſh impetuous with Amazonian fervor & dexterity in defence of dear and ſacred liberty. To maintain it we cannot expend or do too much, nor incur too great danger. The ſpirit and example of the Corſican matrons we love and admire. We praiſe them in our ſongs: we emulate their virtue, and their fame, whoſe glory will forever be celebrated, nor will time itſelf ſurvive it; whereas their falſe friends as well as their ungenerous invaders ſhall be branded with perpetual ſhame. We expect, thro' the favor of heaven, better fortune than that of the brave Corſicans. ‖ But our moſt pleaſing hope is that, by the united efforts of the friends of liberty, by your pacific counſel and influence eſpecially, civil war, blood and carnage will be ſuperceded,—that harmony between Britain and America will ſoon be reſtored and inviolably confirmed by the entire removal of all our intolerable inſults, iniquitous burdens and unconſtitutional impoſitions,—and the Britiſh throne will be eſtabliſhed on an immoveable baſis, and the preſent illuſtrious royal houſe abide and flouriſh forever. This muſt be under the imperial banner of liberty, the glory of kings and the life of the world. So the Britiſh American empire, the greateſt that has exiſted under the ſun, ſhall ſtand with unrival'd ſplendor, till all the kingdoms of the earth ſhall be diſſolved. Now, now is the time to apply the remedy to the ſtate which is ſick at the heart, and whoſe ſymptoms are extremely dangerous. A delay muſt be fatal. I hear now her deepeſt groans, I feel them, they pierce my heart, they wound my very ſoul! I ſigh but cannot ſpeak;—yet tears are my relief. But what affects me moſt, is that ſome part of the political body is paralytic and without ſenſation. I am far from deſiring to interrupt your repoſe. Your quiet is my own. But, my dear mother, if a ſtranger ſhould truly tell you your houſe is on fire, would you not take it kindly? We are well aſſured, moſt gracious princeſs, that you are a lover of righteouſneſs and peace and the happineſs of your ſubjects, and that you fear God who hath made you our Queen, and hath explicitly put you in mind that a good queen is a *nurſing mother* to all over whom ſhe preſides: which muſt imply her obligation to take the kindeſt care of them in their political ſickneſs as well as in health. Our fervent prayers are & ſhall be directed to the throne of his mercy who ordaineth and depoſeth princes, and giveth ſalvation to kings and queens,—that you with his ſacred majeſty our king may long live and be happy under the powerful ſmiles of the King of heaven, and reign over a free and happy people,—that tyranny and ſlavery, thoſe ugly brats of hell, may, by the ſerene brightneſs of your eyes, be diſpelled from the Britiſh hemiſphere:—and that you may be ſtill a more extenſive deliverer, that your luminous example, as with ſeraphic wings, may fly over the nations, that their eyes may be open, and their hands ſtrengthen'd to break their horrid chains;———That liberty, the bright emanation of divinity, the parent and nurſe of learning, virtue and happineſs, of every thing that is good and deſireable, may erect her triumphal ſtandard and bleſs the univerſal world, and reign to the period of time:—And, that, when your vital ſun ſhall decline, to felicitate the earth no more, you may reſt in a joyful conſciouſneſs of having been the friend and benefactreſs of the humane ſpecies, and ſo may receive the plaudit of your eternal Saviour, and, thereafter, ſhine with a radiance ſuperior to the ſtars and the ſun in his celeſtial kingdom. This is the ardent wiſh and prayer of, madam, your moſt dutiful child and loyal ſubject, and obedient humble ſervant, ELEUTHERINA.

America Jan. 1. 1772. ‖

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Nov. 2, 1771.

Notice is hereby given, that on account of the new Regulation of the Poſt to Canada, which is to arrive every Tueſday Evening at this Office; and the Weekly Poſt from the Eaſtward and Southward, arriving every Wedneſday; the Mail going from hence by the Packet, will for the future, be cloſed at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the firſt Wedneſday in every month, (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt-Office in London for America) and a Packet diſpatched therewith the next Day for Falmouth. By Command of the Deputy-Poſt-Maſter-General.

ALEX. COLDEN, Secr.

L.S.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

To DAVID PHIPS, *of Cambridge, in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; one of the principal Proprietors of the Tract of Land herein after mentioned——Greeting.*

Whereas you, with ſeven others, Proprietors of a certain Tract of undivided Land lying at Miſcongus at Broad-Bay (in the Eaſtward Parts of ſaid Province) commonly known by the Name of the Lincolnſhire Company Patent or Grant, being a Tract of Land formerly granted by the Council eſtabliſhed at Plymouth in the County of Devon in Great Britain, unto John Beauchamp of Lincoln, and John Leverett of Boſton in the Kingdom aforeſaid, have made Application to me for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land, for the Purpoſes herein after mentioned:——You are therefore (in his Majeſty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn (in time and manner as the Law directs) the Proprietors of the ſame Tract of Land, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Joſeph Ingerſoll in Boſton, on Thurſday the Twelfth Day of March next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon.

To chooſe a Moderator of ſaid Meeting. A Clerk of ſaid Proprietors. A Committee to tranſact the Affairs of ſaid Propriety, as Occaſion may require, and any other needful Officers. To agree upon a Method for calling of Meetings of ſaid Proprietors for the future, and to appoint and authoriſe proper Perſons for that Purpoſe, if the ſaid Proprietors ſhall think fit. Alſo to raiſe ſuch Monies from the ſeveral Rights as ſhall be judged needful for carrying on the Affairs of the ſaid Propriety.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this Twenty-ſecond Day of January, A. D. 1772, and in the twelfth Year of His Majeſty's Reign. S. DANFORTH.

Juſtice of the Peace thro' out the ſaid Province.

In Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the undivided Tract of Land therein mentioned are hereby notified and warned to meet at Time and Place for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the Warrant.

DAVID PHIPS.

All Perſons that have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. James Pearce, late of Cambridge, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts immediately to Peter Stearns, of Charleſtown, Executor, or Alice Pearce of Cambridge, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Deceas'd, in Order for Settlement.

‖ Vid in Index Vol. 2. under Corsica — vid some of the American Grievances point out. page 632. Vol-2-& pa 517-521 Vol. 3. & By Rev. Mr Roger's Daughter of ——

17

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I Have obſerved from Baron *Monteſquieu*, that the Britiſh conſtitution has Liberty for its direct object; and that the conſtitution of this province, according to Mr. *Hutchinſon*, is an epitome of the Britiſh conſtitution: That the right of repreſentation in the body that legiſlates, is eſſential to the Britiſh conſtitution, without which there cannot be liberty; and *Chronus* himſelf acknowledges, that the Americans are "incapable of exerciſing this right": let him now draw what concluſion he pleaſes. All I inſiſt upon is, that the concluſion cannot be juſt, that "the parliament's laying duties upon trade *with the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*, is not repugnant to or ſubverſive of our conſtitution." This doctrine, tho' long exploded by the beſt writers on both ſides of the atlantic, he now urges; and he is reduced to this neceſſity, in order to juſtify or give colouring to his frequent bold aſſertions, that "no one has attempted even to infringe our liberties," and to his *ungenerous* reflections upon thoſe who declare themſelves of a different mind, as "pretended patriots," "over-zealous," "intemperate politicians," "men of no property," who "expect to find their account" in perpetually keeping up the ball of contention. But after all that *Chronus* and his aſſociates have ſaid, or can ſay, the people of America have juſt grounds ſtill to complain that their rights are violated. There ſeems to be a *ſyſtem* of "tyranny and oppreſſion" already begun. It is therefore the duty of every honeſt man, to alarm his fellow-citizens and countrymen, and awaken in them the utmoſt vigilance and circumſpection. Jealouſy, eſpecially at ſuch a time, is a political virtue: Nay, I will ſay, it is a moral virtue; for we are under all obligations to do what in us lies to ſave our country. "TYRANTS alone, ſays the great *Vatel*, will treat as *ſeditious*, thoſe brave and reſolute citizens, who exhort the people to preſerve themſelves from oppreſſion, in vindication of their rights and privileges: A good prince, ſays he, will commend ſuch *virtuous patriots*"—and will "miſtruſt the *ſelfiſh* ſuggeſtions of a miniſter, who repreſents to him as *rebels*, all thoſe citizens, who *do not hold out their hands to chains*, who refuſe *tamely* to ſuffer the ſtrokes of *arbitrary power*."

I cannot help obſerving how artfully *Chronus* expreſſes his poſition, that the parliament's laying *duties upon trade* with the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, is not repugnant to our conſtitution." It has not been made a queſtion that I know of, whether the parliament hath a right to make laws for the regulation of the trade of the Colonies. *Power* ſhe undoubtedly has to enforce her acts of trade: And the ſtrongeſt maritime power *cateris paribus*, will always make the moſt advantageous treaties, and give laws of trade to other nations, for whom there can be no pretence to the right of legiſlation. The matter however ſhould be conſidered equitably, if it ſhould ever be conſidered at all: If the trade of the Colonies is *protected* by the Britiſh navy, there may poſſibly be from thence inferr'd a juſt *right* in the parliament of Great Britain to reſtrain them from carrying on their trade to the injury of the trade of Great Britain. But this being granted, it is very different from the right to make laws in all caſes whatever binding upon the Colonies, and eſpecially for laying duties upon trade for *the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*. In the one caſe it may be the wiſdom of the Colonies, under preſent circumſtances, to acquieſce in *reaſonable* reſtrictions, rather than loſe their whole trade by means of the depredations of a foreign power: In the other, it is a duty they owe to themſelves and their poſterity, *by no means to acquieſce*; becauſe it involves them in a ſtate of perfect ſlavery. I ſay perfect ſlavery; For as political liberty in its perfection conſiſts in the peoples conſenting by themſelves, or their repreſentatives, to *all* laws which they are bound to obey, ſo perfect political ſlavery conſiſts in their being bound to obey *any* laws for taxing them, to which they cannot conſent. "If a people can be deprived of their property by another perſon or nation, it is evident that ſuch a people cannot be free. Whether it be by a nation or a monarch, is not material; The *maſters* indeed are different, but the *government* is equally deſpotic; and tho' the deſpotiſm may be mild, *from principles of policy*, it is not the *leſs* a deſpotiſm."

Chronus talks of *Magna Charta*, as though it were of no greater conſequence than an act of parliament for the eſtabliſhment of a corporation of button-makers. Whatever low ideas he may entertain of that *Great Charter*, and ſuch ideas he muſt entertain of it to ſupport the cauſe he hath eſpous'd, it is affirm'd by Lord Coke, to be declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws and liberties of England. "It is called *Charta Libertatum Regni, the Charter of the Liberties of the kingdom*, upon great reaſon, ſays that ſage of the law, becauſe *liberos facit, it makes and preſerves the people free*." Thoſe therefore who would *make the people ſlaves*, would fain have them look upon this Charter, in a light of indifference, which ſo often affirms *ſua jura, ſuas libertates, their own rights, their own liberties*: But if it be declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws and liberties of England, it cannot be altered in any of its eſſential parts, without altering the conſtitution. Whatever *Chronus* may have adopted from Mr. *Hume*, *Vatel* tells us plainly, and without heſitation, that "the ſupreme legiſlative cannot change the conſtitution," "that their authority does not extend ſo far," & "that they ought to conſider the *fundamental* laws as ſacred, if the nation has not *in very expreſs terms*, given them power to change them." And he gives a reaſon for it ſolid and weighty; for, ſays he, "the conſtitution of the ſtate ought to be *fixed*." Mr. *Hume*, as quoted by *Chronus*, ſays, the only rule of government is the *eſtabliſhed practice* of the age, upon maxims *univerſally aſſented to*. If then any deviation is made from the *maxims* upon which the *eſtabliſhed practice* of the age is founded, it muſt be by *univerſal aſſent*. "The fundamental laws", ſays *Vatel*, "are excepted from their (legiſlators) commiſſion", "nothing leads us to think that the nation was willing to ſubmit *the conſtitution itſelf* to their pleaſure." "They derive their authority from the conſtitution, how then can they change it without deſtroying the foundation of their own authority"? If then according to Lord *Coke*, *Magna Charta* is declaratory of the principal grounds of the *fundamental* laws and liberties of the people, and *Vatel* is right in his opinion, that the ſupreme legiſlative cannot change the conſtitution, I think it follows, whether Lord *Coke* has expreſly aſſerted it or not, that an act of parliament made againſt *Magna Charta* in violation of its eſſential parts, is void.—"By the fundamental laws of England, ſays *Vatel*, the two houſes of parliament in concert with the King, exerciſe the legiſlative power: But if the two houſes ſhould reſolve to ſuppreſs themſelves, and to inveſt the King with the full and abſolute government, *certainly the nation would not ſuffer it*," although it was done by a ſolemn act of parliament. But ſuch doctrine is directly the reverſe of that which *Chronus* holds; which amounts to this, that if the two houſes ſhould give up to the King any, the moſt eſſential rights of the people declared in *Magna Charta*, the nation has not a power either *de jure* or *de facto* to prevent it. I may hereafter quote for his ſerious peruſal, the reaſoning of the immortal *Locke* upon this important ſubject, and am, in the mean time,

Your's,

CANDIDUS.

By Mr Sam Adams

PROVIDENCE, January 18.

On Wedneſday Morning died here, in the 57th Year of his Age, HENRY PAGET, Eſq; Notary Public for this Town and County.

BOSTON January 27, 1772.

Yeſterday Captain Wier arrived here from Falmouth, which Place he left the 5th of December, and has bro't Prints to the 25th of November, but they contain nothing material. The Parliament was prorogued to the 21ſt of January, then to meet for the Diſpatch of the weighty and important Affairs of the Nation.

Letters from London by the Packet, mention, That the Board of Revenue and Exciſe in Ireland being made into two diſtinct Boards: Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. was appointed firſt Commiſſioner of the Board of Exciſe, with a Salary of 1002 £. Sterling a Year. (a)

That Mr. Venner late Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners here, has an Employment under the new Board of Exciſe in Ireland, a Place of 130 £. a Year.

Laſt Thurſday died at Charleſtown of a Conſumption, in the 18th Year of her Age, Miſs Abigail Sheaffe, only Child of the late Edward Sheaffe, Eſq; of that Place.—Her Father, Mother, two Siſters about the ſame Age, and a Negro Woman in the Family, all died with the ſame Diſeaſe within the laſt four Years.—The abovementioned ſix Perſons were to Appearance in extraordinary Health a few Months before their reſpective Deaths.

Laſt Friday died, Mrs. Mary Goffe, aged 66 Years, Relict of the late Capt. Daniel Goffe, of this Town. Her Funeral is to be at 4 o'Clock To Morrow Afternoon, from her Houſe oppoſite Mr. Holbrook's Writing-School, at which Time the Friends of the deceaſed are deſired to attend.

*** CALLESTIHES, CHRONUS SECUNDUS, JACOB, A TROUBLED CONSCIENCE, F.L. *and ſundry other Pieces, are receiv'd, and will be duly noticed.*

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

THE *baſeſt murderers*, full of guilt and crimes,
Have gone *unhung* by reaſon of *old* LAWS.
So we were diſappointed in our hopes;
But for the future they'll be *hung* by ROPES. &

THOMAS LEE,

At his Store near the Swing-Bridge, has imported in the Rockingham, juſt arrived from LONDON;

SERGES of all Colours, Kerſeys and Flannels, which will be ſold unuſually cheap.

SILKS.

A beautiful Variety of LADIES SILKS, of almoſt every Kind.

Bruſſels and Mecklin Laces; Gold and Silver Laces; Gold and Silver rich Baſket Buttons.

A large Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons, at the loweſt Rates.

IRISH LINNENS of all Widths and Prices, from 7s. 6d. Old Tenor the Yard, per Piece, very cheap.

Alſo, Paper Hangings, Powder, Shot, Bar-Lead, Ruſſia Ravens and Engliſh Duck, Oſnaburgs.

☞ Caſh given for BEES WAX.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY & FRIDAY next,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A large Aſſortment of valuable Articles,

viz.

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, double Camblets, Cambleteens, Calamancoes, Gauzes, Lawns, Checks ſtript Hollands, Iriſh Hollands, Sileſia Tandems, Linnen, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton thread and worſted Hoſe, worſted and ſilk Mitts, Dowlaſſes, Oznabrigs, Plaids, a Quantity of waſh'd Iriſh Hollands, very fine; half a Dozen Mehogany Chairs, Leather Bottoms, Watches, &c.

To be Sold, a Schooner, about 96 Tons Burthen, a prime Sailer, and well built. For further Particulars enquire of Edes and Gill.

On TUESDAY next,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal Exchange Lane,

For the Benefit of the Inſurers,

14 pieces of damaged Broad-Cloths, 2 pieces blue Ratteens, Scarlet, Crimſon and green Baizes, Kerſeys, English Blankets. ALSO, ⅞ and yard wide Iriſh Linnen, Sheetings, Mancheſter Cotton Check, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Breeches pieces, Mens and Womens worſted ſtockings, hair pluſh, Cotton Velvets, Jacket patterns, worſted mitts, a few pounds of white Threads, ſilver Watches, plated Buckles, eight Bolts Oznabrigs. &c. William Hunter, Auctioneer.

Tueſday Morning, Ten o'Clock preciſely.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

—Among which are,—

Broad-Cloths, Forreſt-Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, fine white Flannels, Iriſh Linnens, Dowlaſſes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, India Bandannos, and Linnen ditto, Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe, Bedtickens, Oznabrigs, Cambricks and Lawns, &c. &c.—Alſo an excellent Eight Day Clock.—Likewiſe, a few Articles of Houſe Furniture, a Chaiſe and Harneſs, and a new pair of Trucks. J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

Caleb Blanchard

At his Store in Union-Street near the Market, BOSTON, Has juſt imported in the PAOLI, Capt. *Cazneau*, And other Ships from *London*, A general Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India Goods,

Which he will ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh, Among his Goods are,

A few neweſt faſhion'd draw Caul and rich laced Bonnets,—Ladies Caps,—Mens and Womens unglaz'd Kid & Lamb Gloves,—fine flower'd Muſlin Aprons,—very genteel white Handkerchiefs with red Borders,—plain & ſtrip'd Duffils,—7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. & 10-qr. Roſe Blankets,—Beaver Coatings, Lambſkins, Ratteens, Baizes, Swanſkins, Flannels.—A large Aſſortment of ſuperfine Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings,—moſt Kinds of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, with every Kind of GOODS uſually imported for this Market,—but to mention every Article would be too tedious. The very beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA, SPICES, PEPPER, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Said *Blanchard* calls on all thoſe that are indebted to him, whoſe Accounts, Notes, &c. have been due above 12 Months to make immediate Payments, or their Accounts, &c. will certainly be put in Suit at the next Inferior Court without Exception.

To be ſold reaſonable,

80 *or* 100,000 *Foot of Boards*,

200 *Barrels of Alewives, and a good Ship about 185 Tons. Inquire of Forteſque Vernon.*

This is to give Notice, That the Copartnerſhip of BLACK and GEMMIL, of Boſton, Tobacconiſts, is mutually diſſolved.

Boſton, Jan. 25, 1772. DAVID BLACK. MATT. GEMMIL.

TO BE SOLD,

A new Brig, 130 Tons Burthen, a very Burthenſome Veſſel. Alſo a large convenient Houſe ſuitable for a Trader or a Publick Houſe, at the South-End of Boſton: The Pay to be made only to the Purchaſer. Enquire of the Printers.

FLOUR.

Superfine and common Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, to be ſold by CHARLES MILLER, very low for Caſh.——ALSO, Cocoa, Chocolate, Green Coffee, Sugars, Linſeed Oil by the Barrel, &c.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen the laſt Night, out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, a Mare of a red Roan, about 14 hands and an half high, 12 years old, with a white ſpot on her right Cheek, of very high Hips, her hind Legs ſomewhat crooked, paces all; alſo a ruſſet ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by Ephraim Parker, Innholder.

Reading, Jan. 22, 1772.

Taken up ſome Time ago, in the Road between Brookline and Cambridge-Bridge,—A large Silver Spoon. The Owner by telling the Marks, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, may have it again. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

This and To-Morrow Evening,

Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North-Side of the Market,

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Serges, Kerſeys, Cotton Velvets, Worſted Hoſe, Plaids, Blankets, Ruggs, Mancheſter Checks, Silk, Cotton and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Linnens, Oznabrigs, &c.—Alſo Twelve Pieces of damaged Linnens.

——This and To-morrow Evening.——

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Bartlet from Portugal. Brown, Hodgkins and Phillips from Cape-Nichola.

CLEARED OUT.

John Tucker for Dartmouth in Great-Britain. Richard Tucker for Glaſgow. Pinall for Rhode-Iſland. Hudſon for Weſt Indies.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Fitch for New-London. Fry for Rhode-Iſland. Gulliker and Freeman for Weſt-Indies.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt, Nine Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Nine.

High Water at BOSTON for this preſent Week.

Monday, 36 min. after	5	Friday, 12 m aft.	9
Tueſday, 29 min. af.	6	Saturday, 42 m. af.	9
Wedneſday, 13 m. aft.	7	Lord's Day 40 m. af.	10
Thurſday, 15 min. after	8	Laſt Quarter 8th Day.	

& a hum on Judge Lynde's Resigning his place & Judge Propos being in his Stead (a) vid pa. 19.

‖ vid page 11. ◊ As by the Molases act, pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735 Vol. 1. √ vid the declaratory act page 792. Vol. 1. ~~ vid. Magna Charter page 790. Vol. 1.

VARIETY of GOODS,

Exceeding Cheap for CASH,
TO BE SOLD BY

Herman & Andrew Brimmer,

At their Shop next Door to the Sign of the Lamb, S. End,
By Wholeſale and Retail,

Being a General Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, imported in the laſt Ships.

Among which are,

A Variety of Luteſtrings, Taffaties, Paduſoys and Damaſks.

A good Aſſorment of Hard & Cutlery WARE,

Handſome japan'd Tea Urns, Decanter Stands,
Neat poliſh'd Snuffers, ditto on Stands,
Table Bells, Quadrill Boxes and Pearl Fiſhes,
Handſome Muffs and Trimings,
A few Pieces beſt Bedtick, Engliſh Goloſhoes, Clogs, and beſt Ruſſell Shoes and Pumps, Lynn ditto,
Spices of all Sorts, Bohea Tea,
Loaf Sugar by the Caſk or leſs,
Powder——Shott——Bar Lead,
Engliſh and German Steel,
Large Aſſortment of Mohair Baſket Buttons,
Plated, gilt and lacquer'd ditto,
Wax Taper Candles and Boxes,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8 Taylor's Window Glaſs,
&c. &c. &c.

Millenery Goods, &c.

At Mrs. Hooper's,

In *Auchmuty's* Lane near Liberty-Tree, *Boſton.*

A freſh Supply of the neweſt Kinds MILLENERY GOODS, juſt received by the laſt Ships from London, and to be ſold very Cheap for ready Money, conſiſting of very neat Bruſſels and Flanders Lappets, with Laces of all ſorts, neweſt faſhion Gauzes, Lawns, Muſlins, Ribbons, Silver Blond Lace, Italian Flowers, rich Brocades, plain and figur'd Luteſtrings, Mantuas and Ducape, plain and laced Sattins of all Colours, genteel Muffs, Hats and Bonnets, with a few ready-made Womens taſty Engliſh Caps, with all other Kinds Millenary Articles, &c.

STATIONARY,

A neat Aſſortment of Writing, Car-tridge, Clothiers and Bonnet Paper, Account Books, Dutch Quills, Holman's London Ink-Powder, &c. To be Sold cheaper than at any Store in Town,

By *CHARLES DABNEY,*

At his Shop in Marlborough-Street, Boſton.
Where may alſo be had,

Every Kind of Peice Goods that are uſually Imported from London, and much cheaper than they are commonly ſold, for the Caſh——Alſo an Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnen, Sheeting Hollands, Clouting Diaper, Diaper Table Cloths, and a few Peices of very neat Mantua Silks, to be Sold for the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joſeph Rotch & Sons,

At their Store in King-Street.

Beſt Petersburg Hemp, Ruſſia & Ravens Duck, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Allum and Copperas in Barrels. Alſo a ſmall Quantity of Glouceſter Cheeſe.

WANTED

A good burthenſome double-deck'd Veſſel about 150 or 160 Tons, not exceeding two Years old. Any Perſon having ſuch an one to ſell may hear of a Purchaſer at the Printer's.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate *of* John Gould, *Eſq; late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to* Thomas Brown, *Attorney to* Sarah Troutbeck, *ſole Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Deceaſed: And all who have Demands upon ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them to the ſaid Attorney, in Order to a ſpeedy Settlement.*

*** *The Diſtilling Buſineſs is ſtill carried on, and all the Cuſtomers to the Deceaſed are invited to apply or ſend for what Rum, &c. they may want occaſionally, as they may depend upon being ſupplied upon the beſt Terms, and with as much Care and Diſpatch as formerly.*

All Perſons that are indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Eſtate of *Oneſiphorus Tileſton*, late of Boſton, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Thomas Tileſton*, ſole Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.—

N. B. Lumber of all Kinds ſold as uſual; alſo a large Quantity of Window Frames and Saſhes for 8 by 10 and 7 by 9 Glaſs; a Number of choice Doors, 4 and 6 Pannels, wrought on both Sides, from Inch and a Quarter to two Inch & a Quarter Thick, made of good Stuff and well ſeaſoned, having been put together two Years. Alſo to be Let, a Gundilo and Tackle-Falls of ſundry ſorts by THOMAS TILESTON.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of John Morey, Gentleman, late of Roxbury, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to JOHN MOREY, of ſaid Roxbury, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

IRISH LINNENS.

A few Pieces of Iriſh Linnens, of different Numbers and Prices, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

A young Woman with a good young Breaſt of Milk, wants to take a Child to ſuckle at Dorcheſter. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO LETT,

A FARM in CHELSEA, containing 150 Acres, with a large Houſe and Barn, to be enter'd on the firſt of April next. Alſo to Sell a likely Negro Woman brought up in Town, about 24 Years of Age: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, by us the Subſcribers, at the Houſe of Capt. James Pollard, in Wesford, on the 20th Day of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon—A good Farm lying on the great Road, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe in Wesford, with a large Houſe & Barn, and a good Orchard, with Paſturing, and Ploughing on the ſame, with a good Brook running through the ſame, being about 60 or 70 Acres of Land. The Farm now is in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Read. It will be ſold on ſaid Day, unleſs ſold by private Sale before. It is likely the Payment may be eaſy to the Buyer. The Condition of Sale will be given at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

JOSEPH READ,
Wesford, Jan. 14, 1772. EBENEZER STONE.

Whereas at a Meeting of the Pro-*prietors of Lanesborough, in the county of Berkſhire, (legally warn'd) holden on the 22d day of March, 1770.—Voted and granted the ſum of twelve ſhillings on each original right in ſaid town (public rights excepted) to make and repair the roads in ſaid town, and alſo at a meeting of ſaid proprietors by adjournment holden on the 25th day of June, 1770.—Voted and granted the ſum of four ſhillings on each right to enable the treaſurer to diſcharge the proprietor's debts that was then due—and whereas there are ſome of ſaid proprietor's delinquent, and have not paid ſaid taxes the whole or ſome part of each of the following original rights are delinquent, viz. No.* 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 32, 36, 41, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 88, 90, 91, 92, *and* 94.——*THESE are therefore to notify ſaid delinquents, that their lands will be ſold (as the law directs) at public vendue, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. James Loomis, innholder, in ſaid town of Lanesborough, on Thurſday the 27th day of February next, at ten o'clock beforenoon, and ſo by adjournment if need be, from time to time, untill the whole be ſold, unleſs ſaid taxes together with the charges be paid to Nehemiah Bull, Eſq; treaſurer for ſaid proprietors, before ſaid day of ſale for the uſe and purpoſes abovementioned.*

Lanesborough, 23d December, 1771.	*Andrew Squier* *John Powell* *James Loomis.*	*Committee for ſale of delinquent pr. lands.*

IMPORTED
In the laſt Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,
And to be Sold at the lower end King-ſtreet, by

William Gooch,

A genteel Aſſortment of Paper-Hang-ings, Window-Glaſs of every Dimenſion, Looking-Glaſſes, Painters Colours, raw and boil'd Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varniſh, Glue, Whiting by the Hogſhead or ſmall Quantity, Paint Bruſhes and Limners Tools of all Sizes, Glaziers Diamonds, Leaf Gold, Ship Tauſels, Barr and Sheet Lead, &c. &c. Colours prepared for Houſe and Ship Painting.

N. B. Parker's beſt LONDON PORTER, CHESHIRE CHEESE, and ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR.

Freſh IMPORTED by

Richard Salter,

And to be Sold at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON.
Extreamly Cheap, by Wholeſale and Retail,

A Fine Aſſortment of Winter Goods,

Among which are,

Scarlet, crimſon, blue, purple, black, Raven & blue-grey, green and cloth-colour'd Broad-Cloths of moſt Prizes, with Trimmings therefor.——Very handſome Fur Muffs with and without Tippets, mill'd Gloves and Caps, 7-8, 8-4, 9 4 and beſt 10-4 Blankets, ſtrip'd Duffill, red, blue and green Whitney ditto, ſuperfine 8 4 Lambſkins for Surtouts, crimſon, green and black Hair Pluſhes; A fine Aſſortment of Cotton Velvets ¾ ell wide wove with a wail, Womens black ſilk Velvets, Velvet for Capes of moſt Colours, Mens ſuperfine white, black and light-greys ribb'd and plain Worſted Hoſe, together with moſt Sorts of Goods for Mens and Womens Wear, uſually Imported to this Market. Alſo beſt Bohea Tea, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Pepper, beſt Durham Flower of Muſtard, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, &c. Alſo the beſt *Lynn*-made Shoes as uſual.

A ſmall Quantity of Extraordi-nary good Hatters Wool, to be ſold cheap for Caſh only.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

BAYES.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in Capt. Row,

An Additional Supply of **Colcheſter and Drapery Bayes of all** Widths & Colours, which will be Sold extreamly Cheap at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

With a Great Variety of Engliſh and India Goods.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be Sold

By JOHN WELSH, *Jeweller,*

At his Shop near Dr. Clark's, North-End.

A large Aſſortment of Articles in the Jeweller's, Goldſmith's and Watchmaker's Way, as Cheap as can be bought at any Shop in Town for Caſh.

N. B. Alſo may be had at the ſame Shop, 4d. 6d. and 10d. Nails, Brads of all Sorts, Card Tacks and Card Wire, Engliſh and German Steel, cheap for Caſh.

Nova-Scotia **PEAS, by the large** and ſmall Quantities, to be Sold by ELLIS GRAY, at his Store oppoſite the Eaſt-End of Fanuil-Hall—Alſo Hemp, Duck, Cordage, Fiſhing Stores, Cheſhire Cheeſe, Engliſh and India Goods.

Whereas the Houſe of the Sub-ſcriber was, in the Night between the 8th and 9th Inſtant broke open, and the following Articles ſtolen from thence, viz. A Pair of black worſted Stockings, a ſpotted Silk Handkerchief, a Pair of grey yarn Gloves, and between Five and Six Pounds old Tenor in Coppers.—Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be bro't to Juſtice, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM HOW.

Cambridge, January 11, 1772.

N. B. The Thief is tho't by ſome Circumſtances to be a Negro of a middling Stature, about Twenty Years of Age; and 'tis deſired if any of the above Articles ſhould be found on ſuch a Perſon, he may be apprehended.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietors of the Town of Boſcawen, did at a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors held at Boſcawen, Oct. 23d, 1770, raiſe a Tax of 250 Dollars, which is 14*s.* 8*d.* ¼ on each Original Right, to defrey the Charge of clearing a Road through ſaid Town leading to No. 4, which Tax is committed to me to collect.——THIS is therefore to Notify the Proprietors of ſaid Boſcawen, to pay the aboveſaid Tax to me the Subſcriber, at my Dwelling-Houſe in Boſcawen, by the 18th Day of February next, or otherwiſe ſo much of their Lands will be expoſed to Sale as will pay the ſame.

BENJAMIN EASTMAN, Prop'rs Collector.
Boſcawen, Dec. 20, 1771.

All Perſons having any demands on the Eſtate of *William Phillips* late of Boſton, Merchant, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Margarett Phillips*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, in order for Settlement, and all that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

Six Months longer being allowed *the Creditors to the Eſtate of* Leonard Jarvis, *Eſq; late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed; The Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims on ſaid Eſtate, Give Notice, That they ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, on the Second Wedneſday of the ſix following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock. P. M.*

Boſton, January 13, 1772.

Six Months longer being allowed *the Creditors to the Eſtate of* Benjamin Parker, *late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed: The Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims on ſaid Eſtate, Give Notice, That they ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, on the third Tueſday of this and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.*

Boſton, January 23, 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY

Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar, in Royal-Exchange-Lane,

CHOICE French Brandy; Frontineac and Malaga Wine. Likewiſe a general Aſſortment of other Wines, ſuitable for this Market. (J. 6, 6w.)

Wanting a Place for a few Months,

A Young Man, as a Merchant's Clerk *or Book-keeper, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands keeping Accompts; and is only wanted for the Sake of Inſtruction, he will agree upon the moſt moderate Terms, if not Gratis.——Any Merchant in the Weſt-India Trade, who inclines employing this Perſon, may leave a Note of their Names at the Printing-Office of Edes & Gill.*

WANTED,

A Negro Man, that underſtands Cookery *and Kitchen Work. If any Perſon has ſuch an one, that can be recommended for his Honeſty, they may hear of a Perſon who wants to Hire or Purchaſe him on eaſy Terms, by enquiring of Edes & Gill.*

Boſton. Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1772.